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CPW Report No. 31-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(July 14 - 20, 1952)

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1. (1b) SSFA EFFORTS:

Anshan reported (July 19) the first showing of films sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, with rapid extension to other Northeast cities scheduled. The films concentrated on SSFA anniversary celebrations and USSR basic construction. Shanghai said (July 19) that 10 touring Polish and Czech students praised conservancy works in northern Kiangsu, pointing out that such projects could be completed only by People's Democracies, "whose lasting friendship is based upon common interests."

2. (1c) SELECTIVE RUSSIANIZATION:

Peking announced (July 18) that Chinese Transport Workers Union delegates had arrived in Bucharest. Anshan stated (July 19) that the local Youth Corps had selected model steel workers to attend a conference in Warsaw, where they could learn to improve steel production in China.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 17) that a Chinese armed services film group had left for Prague upon invitation of the Czech Armed Forces, Chinese Communist Party representative Chi Peng-fei spoke in Berlin July 12, stating that China "fully supported the USSR proposals for solution of the German problem." Mukden reported (July 15) that the 131-member Chinese youth ensemble, returning from performances before 2 million persons in the USSR and East Europe, was instructed to impart to the Chinese "the progressive experiences they had gained in the USSR."

3. (1c) SOVIET TECHNICAL GUIDANCE:

Peking asserted in numeral code (July 16) that Northeast No. 2 Machine Shop workers completed work 4 months ahead of schedule by adopting Soviet methods. Tsinan reported (July 16) that Tsingtao power plant workers had been commended by the East China Electrical Administration for repairing a generator in 8 days instead of 14, after adoption of Soviet methods.

Peking reported in numeral code (July 17) that the Mukden Railway Administration marshaling yards of the Chinese-Changchun Railway established work records by adopting Soviet expert Technikov's method of making up trains. Workers in the No. 3 shops of the Shanghai steel mills, with the help of Soviet experts, devised new and improved methods for making small steel ingots.

4. (2a) WAR COSTS:

Shanghai reported (July 14) that half the women in Fukien Province were doing farm work, while in labor-short areas the percentage ran to 70. Taiyuan announced (July 19) that the Shansi Women's Democratic League had called upon women to take a "more active part" in production, especially in farm work.

Kunming said (July 20) that in Hsiangyun Hsien, Yunnan, cadres called a meeting to "overcome the hesitancy" of women to work in the fields, with 34 joining mutual-aid teams and 700 promising to do so. Kunming reported (July 15) that the local relief office had set up a cloth weaving factory to give work to 300 "unemployed women."

Peking stated in numeral code (July 15) that the Northwest China Civil Affairs Department had demanded better implementation of the preferential treatment program. Wuhsi announced (July 19) a house-to-house inspection of the preferential treatment program in southern Kiangsu. Wuhan said (July 19) that the Central and South China, Kwangtung, and Hupeh Governments had demanded full implementation of preferential treatment. Chungking stated (July 14) that in Wenchiang, Mienyang, and Meishan Hsien, Szechwan, cadres had failed to implement the preferential treatment program; bureaucratically assigned peasants to help dependents, to the neglect of their own farming; and allowed inefficient work on dependents' farms.

Peking reported in numeral code (July 17) that private textile mills in southern Kiangsu had been accused of injuring the health of workers by working them on 11-hour shifts. Wuhan said (July 17) that the 7th Medical Team had been organized and sent to Korea to replace the 6th Medical Team.

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5. (2a) WAR PROPAGANDA:

Peking announced (July 17) that 93 groups of American aircraft, in 489 flights, attacked Chinese territory July 12-16. Peking in numeral code (July 18) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO as urging a strengthening of resist-America, aid-Korea activities as a result of the attacks. Reports of group protests at American bombings, and support for Chou En-lai's statement, were broadcast by Wuhan, Mukden, and Peking (July 14); Hangchow, Sian (July 15); Chungking, Wuhan, Tsinan (July 16); and Kunming (July 18).

Peking said in numeral code (July 16) that "many signs" indicated the Americans were pushing forward their "long discredited adventurist policy" of influencing the armistice talks through military pressure. Peking (July 14) quoted a "certain observer" as saying that the American bombing of Pyongyang was an attempt to delay an armistice and to expand the aggressive war. Peking added (July 17) that talk of "applying pressure" from reactionary magazines and newspapers exposed the American purpose in "bombing the peaceful areas of Korea" at a time when world opinion was demanding a cessation of Korean hostilities.

Peking announced (July 14) that Chinese and North Korean delegates to the International Red Cross meeting in Toronto had left Peking, and added (July 15) that Premier Chou En-lai had formally announced China's adherence to the Geneva conventions. Nantung reported (July 18) that a LOOK article revealed that the United States was carrying out experiments in bacteriological warfare at five Government laboratories. Peking asserted (July 19) that two newsmen in Bonn revealed that Gen. Van Fleet had admitted to Belgian Gen. Chevalerie that U.S. forces had used germ warfare "in Korea and China." Peking in numeral code (July 17) quoted from an article in TA KUNG PAO by M.A. Shakoor of Pakistan: "China and Asia desire peace."

Peking asserted in numeral code (July 18) that the American steel strike, following the oil strike, had "greatly hampered the aggressive war in Korea." The Truman ruling clique and British labor groups were desperately trying to halt the strike epidemic, but the workers, "fearless in their working class struggle," and demanding a cessation of hostilities in Korea, had joined in a strong united front.

6. (2b) GRAIN TAXES:

Sian said (July 14) that the Northwest Government had announced rates and conditions for collection of grain taxes--5 to 30 percent in areas where land reform was completed, with special rates for Sinkiang. The land areas and production must at all times be "energetically inspected."

Peking said in numeral code (July 17) that completion of land inspection in 17 hsien and 8 special districts of Shensi revealed that 9.35 percent of the farming area was "black," or unreported, land. An attempt was made to overcome the fears of the peasants that increased production would merely mean increased taxes, and that the "black" lands would be confiscated.

7. (2c) POWER SHORTAGES:

Tsinan reported (July 14) that the Tsingtao power plant had cut power supply to some plants 10 percent to eliminate the need for new generating equipment. Peking said (July 16) that the Northwest Power Administration had ordered factories to rotate days off and utilize daylight shifts to conserve electricity, while power plants at Penchi, Fushun, Fushin, Haifeng, and Chihsi had effected economies by converting to low-grade coal.

8. (2d) TRADE PROBLEMS:

Peking (July 18) broadcast a statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu declaring China's willingness to restore and develop trade relations with Britain and all countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. Peking reported (July 18) that a revised agreement for trade between China and Czechoslovakia had been signed, adding (July 20) that the ship Republika, loaded with Czech merchandise, reached Tientsin July 16. Peking reported (July 16) the signing of a trade agreement with Poland, and one with Bulgaria.

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9. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING:

Shanghai reported (July 19) that the East China People's Bank had offered priority on production loans to organizations to stimulate "collectivization of production." Peking announced in numeral code (July 17) that the Ministry of Agriculture had called a meeting of agricultural school leaders to "discuss reorientation of educational techniques to conform to the requirements of a nationalized agriculture." Mukden reported (July 14) on the successful struggle against conservatism among the peasants by the collective village of Minchi, Heilungkiang, and the happiness of its men and women, working together in the fields and using a Soviet Malmon tractor.

10. (4) OVERSEAS AFFAIRS:

Peking stated (July 14) that on the 30th anniversary of the Japanese Communist Party the Chinese Communists sent a message stressing American attempts to revive the Japanese imperialists. Shanghai (July 15) quoted Chairman Hsia Yen of the Institute of Foreign Affairs as saying efforts must be made to assure the Japanese people that they have gained the active support of the people of China, the USSR, and the peace-loving people of the world. Peking said (July 16) that Murphy was enlarging his spy ring in Japan by increasing the Embassy staff from 300 to 700.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 16) that 6,200 tons of rice had arrived in Calcutta, and quoted the BENGALI SWADHINATA as saying that Americans tried to take advantage of India's plight by offering grain in return for a chance to loot India of her strategic materials, but China demanded no conditions, and accepted Indian currency in payment.

Peking stated (July 14) that Eisenhower beat Taft for the Republican nomination by using Wall Street influence, bribing delegates, and offering Government jobs. "Everyone knows that Eisenhower always has been a prominent adherent and supporter of the policy of the Democrats, so when he is elected the Truman policies will be continued."

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